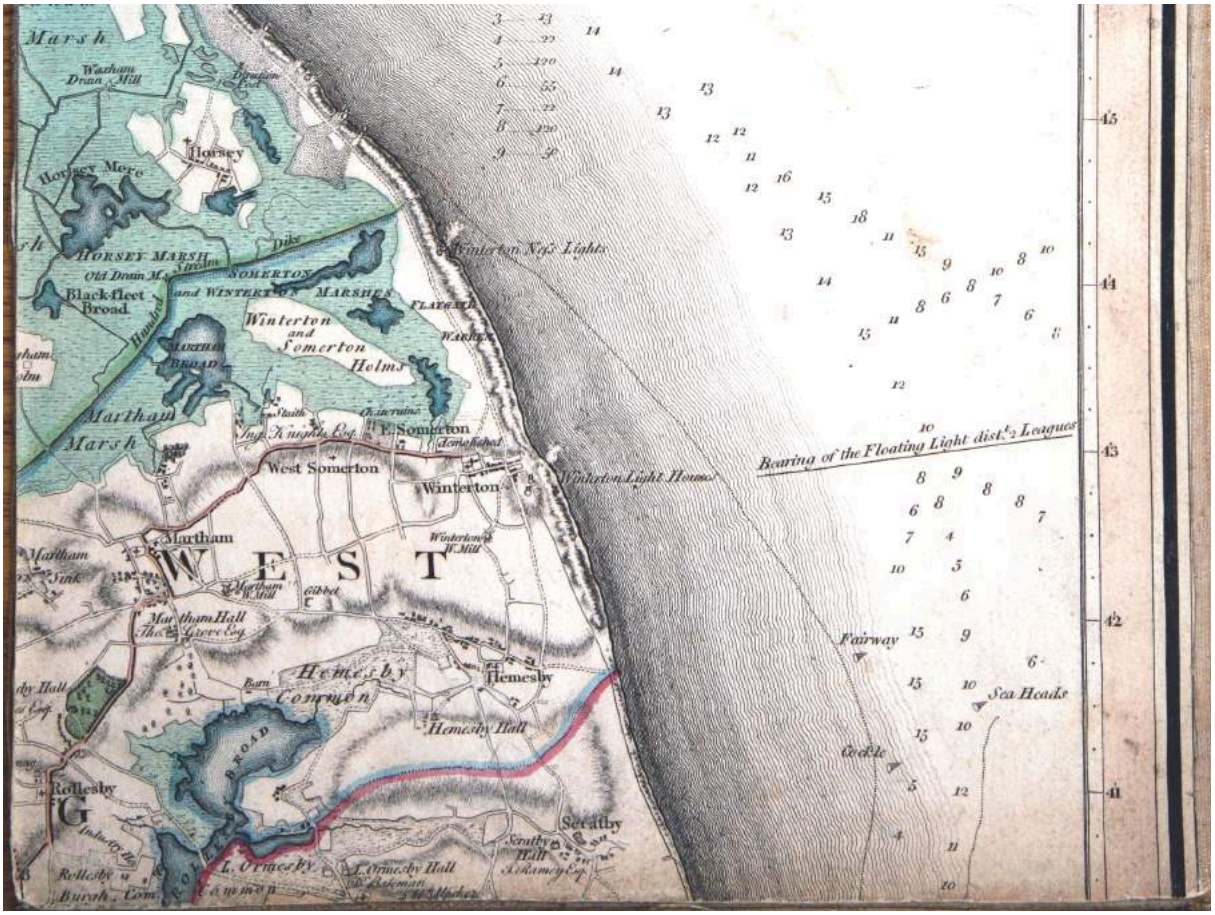
Hemsby Manor (and a Great-ish Rebuilding of the 1590s)

The fertile lands of the old administrative Hundreds of East and West Flegg, originally physically the Isle of Flegg [1], by the south east coast of Norfolk, England, seem to have been highly regarded and sought after, probably since Roman settlement and certainly by Anglo-Saxons, followed by Danes and Vikings. There are extensive records from the Little Domesday Book and later medieval records in the Norfolk County Archives demonstrating the area's agricultural productivity.



Part of Faden's Map of Norfolk 1797

Hemsby was a manorial estate of the Benedictine priory of the Holy Trinity in Norwich from about 1096 until its dissolution in 1538, and although afterwards for a time the cathedral took it over, the Crown - the boy King Edward VI - leased it to his maternal uncle Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who headed the regency council. Blomefield's account of "*Hemesby*" misses this transaction.[2]

Somerset was executed for treason in 1552, his properties reverted to the Crown, and Hemsby along with some lands in neighbouring Martham was granted to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Somerset's successor as effective head of the regency council and who had, it is widely believed, engineered his downfall. Unusually, the transaction took place via use of a trust [3] which appears to have been to hide the acquisition so as not to give Somerset's supporters (and Northumberland's enemies) more reason to question his motives for seemingly abetting his rival's removal. This explains why the record (repeated by Blomefield) shows one Hugh Ellis, a servant of Northumberland, as the lessee of the two manors. Northumberland transferred his interest, as he claimed was always the intention, in early 1553 [4] to his

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[1] Norfolk Broads Authority Section 1 Evolution and history p.24

[2] "An Essay Towards A Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: Volume 11" - Francis Blomefield 1810

[3] "Trusts for Secrecy: The Case of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland" - N.G. Jones - The Cambridge Law Journal Volume 54 , Issue 3 , November 1995 , pp. 545 - 551

[4] "Amye Robsart : With an Appendix of Original Documents Discovered at Longleat" - J.E.Jackson 1877 pp.39-40

youngest son Robert Dudley (eventually Lord Leicester, and a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth I) and his wife since 1550 Amy neé Robsart, of Norfolk ″gentleman-farmer" stock.

Northumberland was executed in August 1553, for opposing Queen Mary's succession in the July, and again Hemsby and Martham reverted to the Crown. Robert Dudley had been imprisoned along with his father and brothers, but released in 1554, and his attainder was removed and property restored to him in 1557 after military services to the Crown; the Dictionary of National Biography states Hemsby Manor as his principal residence at this time, though it seems he was living elsewhere in Norfolk.[5] Ellis however proved unwilling to concede that he held the property only in trust, and Dudley had to go to the Court of Chancery to have Ellis' claim eventually rejected in 1559, though Ellis kept Martham, paying rent.[6]

Amy died in 1560. There are conflicting accounts of Hemsby manor's subsequent lordship. Blomefield states Sir Thomas Gresham, descended from an old Norfolk family, acquired it from Dudley in 1565 (the year Gresham founded The Royal Exchange in London) - Dudley's ownership from Queen Mary's grant being confirmed by Elizabeth I at this time of "*manor, 30 messuages, 14 cottages, 1000 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 80 of wood, 1000 of furze and heath, with the advowson of the vicarage of the church".* [7] In 1570 it formed part of the dowry (in trust) that Gresham passed to the Bacons [8] when Nathaniel Bacon married Gresham's daughter Anne. Saunders [9] wrongly states that Hemsby passed to Nicholas Bacon, after the attainder and execution of the 4th Duke of Norfolk in 1572 and its passing to the Crown ; in a court case brought by Nathaniel Bacon in 1617 he attests to Gresham acquiring the manor from Dudley. [10] On Bacon's death in 1579 it passed to son Nathaniel. Immediately there was a question as to the provenance and extent of the manor; [11] Nathaniel Bacon, obviously inheriting his late father's eye for detail where property deeds were concerned, had contacted lawyers and government auditors about Hemsby's titles - Gresham was consulted (who then consulted Dudley by now Earl of Leicester); Gresham was disposing of much property elsewhere at the time, shortly before his death later that year.

A further dispute occurred a little later, in 1582. Sir Edward Clere at Blickling Hall in Norfolk, a cousin of the Queen, and one of the largest landowners in Norfolk including the manor of Ormesby St Margaret neighbouring Hemsby and at Martham, [12] wrote to Nathaniel Bacon to remonstrate over some part of Bacon's claim to lands of Hemsby Manor, in which he recounts that years before his father in law "*was threatnid extremelye the losse of life, lands & goods"* by the Duke of Northumberland, and he himself had lost a lawsuit further pursuing the matter, despite producing witness statements that "*the Duke of Somersett was not possessid of the estate granted by the said demise."* [13] This may just have formed part of his ongoing rivalry, political and personal, with many Norfolk gentry families. [14] There was at the same time a discussion by Bacon with Sir Thomas Woodhouse at neighbouring Winterton (which Woodhouse had bought from Clere in 1564) about boundaries, with those in Martham apparently still debated. [15] From a 1602 indenture, in which Bacon puts Hemsby manor holdings in trust firstly for the life benefit of his second wife Dorothy, and subsequently for his son in law Thomas Knyvett and daughter Elizabeth and their offspring, it is clear that it included land in the neighbouring parishes of Winterton, East Somerton, West Somerton, Ormsby and Scratby.

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[5] Amy Robsart Of Wymondham - Bartle Frere 1937 p.7 - Letter to John Flowerdew 1558 about buying at Flitcham

[6] Jones, op.cit.; National Archives reference C 78/17/10

[7] Total 3,280 acres, though acreages quoted must be very approximate and rounded. The current (2024) size of Hemsby parish, for comparison, is 1,766 acres (2.76 sq miles)

[8] National Archives reference WARD 2/16/55/6

[9] "The official papers of Sir Nathaniel Bacon" - H.W.Saunders 1915 p.201 fn1

[10] "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol.VII Norfolk Record Society 2023 p.168

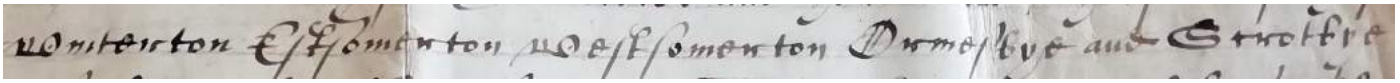
[11] "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol.II Centre of East Anglian Studies / Norfolk Record Society 1983 pp.82, 91-92, 95

[12] Ibid p.197

[13] Ibid p.199

[14] The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1558-1603, ed. P.W. Hasler, 1981

[15] "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol.II p.268



© Norfolk County Council [16]

Nathaniel Bacon's manorship included the advowson of the vicarage of Hemsby. He had appointed John Green to the post, but a complaint was lodged with the Norwich diocesan ecclesiastical commission in late 1582 by two parishioners about Green failing to observe the prescribed practices of the Anglican Church by veering towards Puritanism in performing his duties. [17] Bacon like his father had somewhat strong Puritan tendencies and wrote to the Bishop of Norwich in support of Green; perhaps the complainants were still used to the ways of their minister of 1551-54, one George Vicars (or Vickers) formerly a Franciscan Friar from Norwich. [18] Green denied the allegations and was still in post in 1616, though due to his then age and infirmity he and some of his parishioners petitioned Bacon to replace him with John Boulte of Ludham; Bacon agreed on condition they provided for Green in his retirement.[19] Bacon had, according to the records, helped support Green financially over the years.

The earliest extant accounts of the manor under Bacon's ownership [20] date from Michaelmas 1588 to Michaelmas 1597 and contain details of substantial repairs and improvements to many buildings which Bacon owned or had responsibility for. The year 1591 saw considerable works done on the manor house and associated outbuildings (for detailed transcriptions see Appendix A). There are sums listed for

- *charge laid out about the Mano[u]r House at Hemisby viz for gathering laying up the reede w[hi]ch was blown over by the wynde*
- *taking down the wall[e]s of the house by the Ashe yards*
- *a paled gate for the orchyard..*{&}*..nayles & other iron worke therunto*
- *work about the barne*
- *taking down the Reeds upon the Hall*
- *xiij* {13} *Cople of sparres*
- *bringing the sparres from Yarmouth*
- *nailes & wreack[e]s for the sparres*
- *reeds & the cariage from Martham*
- *caseing & careing 24 lodes clay*
- *rigging & dressing of clay*
- *work about the house at the stables ends*
- *binding[e]s..*{&}*..rigging of the same house*
- *repairing the north ends of the backhowse*
- *2000 tyle & 8 Ruff tyle*
- *2500 tyle pynnes*
- *lathe nailes & two bunches of Lathe*
- *a Chalder of Lyme w[i]th the cariage..*{&}*..panning the Lyme*
- *40 Cople of sparres bought at Backles* {Beccles} ..{&}*.. bringing them from Yarmouth*
- *a C^{dd} & xv^{ten} faddomes of Reeds for the Malthowse & great barne ..*{&}*.. fetching it home*
- *a Mason & his servour for pinning up the walplate decayed in the Malthowse*
- *a Thackser w[i]th his server for viij* {8} *daies work about the Malthouse*
- *ij* {2} *dayes viz rigging the malthouse*

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16 Norfolk Record Office (NRO) MS 15255, 37A3 - not mentioned in "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey"

17 "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol.II p.223

18 Married Clergy and Pensioned Religious in Norwich Diocese, 1555 (Ctd) G. Baskerville The English Historical Review Vol. 48, No. 190 (1933), p.200

19 "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol.VII pp.135, 138

20 Raynham Hall archives Box 50 (RH50 - photocopied at NRO in Hassell Smith collection). Brief summary in "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol.III p.111

The list of repairs suggests a serious lack of maintenance in previous years; the dearth of estate accounts from earlier in Bacon's proprietorship perhaps indicates that Simon Marston was a newly appointed bailiff who persuaded him to order the required works. It also describes the expected variety of buildings in an agricultural manor complex of the time already 500 years old, as named individually by the bailiff in 1591; manor house, hall (perhaps from very much earlier medieval times), barn, Great Barn [21] (still existing, dendro-dated to c.1270), house, stables, backhouse, malthouse, orchard.

In the accounts for Bacon's home hall in Stiffkey there are entries [22] for the quarter from 25th December 1591 to 24th March 1592 of ten shillings payment to carpenter Stephen Chappell - who had been paid over a recent long period for participating in the final building works at Stiffkey - to go to Hemsby to work there -*" to him for charges of self & horse 6 daies about the byldeinge at Hemesbye"*, judging by the dates perhaps helping with the re-timbering the malthouse roof.

The next entry lists a reimbursement payment to him of five shillings *"geven by him in part payment to John Bacon for 2500 hokeinge boards at 7s & 7½s".*[23] Extensive searching has found no reference to *hokeinge boards* so a conclusion might be that it is a poor aural interpreting of *oaken boards*, the quantity suggesting wall panels - "wainescott" - for "seelinge" Stiffkey Hall, rather than, say, oak shingles for roofing in Hemsby. Perhaps John Bacon [24] was an importer of timber into Yarmouth or Kings Lynn from the European mainland, and sought some payment for goods already supplied or a deposit, Chappell being charged with part-paying him whilst nearby. Taking a slightly later installation [25] as a guide, a board/panel dimension of 420 - 500mm (17" - 20") high by 300mm (12") wide, then 2500 would cover 350 - 375 square metres (up to 4000 sq feet, which would "seel" some 120 metres (390 feet) of 3m (10 feet) high wall. Though it seems a large run, it is a fraction of the wall area in the principal rooms of Stiffkey Hall.[26] And 1591 had been about the middle of a great final building phase there, with joiners (amongst many other craftsmen) constantly employed from early 1589 until late 1593; then May 1594 saw the joiners Michael and Roger Ford spend 28 days "*seelinge the bancketinge howse*" [27], at the time an almost obligatory separate grand building for entertaining with views over a garden and beyond.

There was also work done at the Hemsby parish church of St Mary The Virgin, built in the early 14th century, as maintaining the chancel was an obligation entailed by the manor's advowson right.

1591 *glasing of the Channcell wyndowes*

1592 *for laying of Reeds at the cap ends of the Channcell*
for the cariage of the Purbeck stone to the Crayers [28]
for the same stone being v[i]z 2 foote at vjd {6d} *the foote*
This should perhaps be read as 2 foot long slabs @6d per foot - the total sum paid being £3 6s, implying some 132 feet of some regular width; maybe interior paving [29] for the chancel floor - might it be still in situ? (And see below for a later chancel paving account)

1593 A benevolence payment was made to the vicar of 40 shillings, together with 20 shillings *p[ai]d to Mr Grene by the L. appoyntment towardes the repayring of his vickaredge barne* - perhaps the small church barn still opposite the church - see photograph and maps below.

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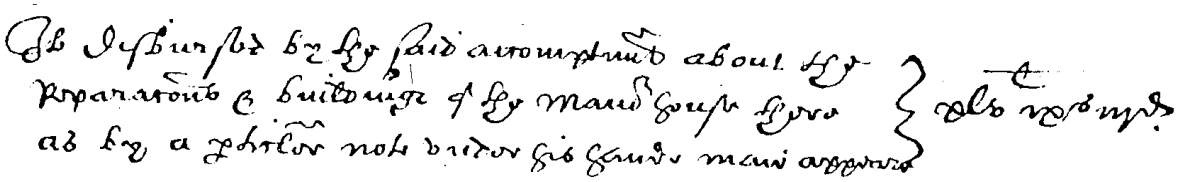
[21] Hemsby Great Barn
[22] "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol 3 p.76 (details printout at NRO, Hassell Smith collection HSC/SRC 200)
[23] Not a relation; Bacon was a not uncommon surname in Norfolk and especially Suffolk at this time
[24] A John Bacon of Yarmouth, previously a freeman and merchant of Norwich, died in 1576 - perhaps this was a relation.
[25] Apethorpe Hall Long Gallery Panelling
[26] For rooms and dimensions see "Concept and Compromise: Sir Nicholas Bacon and the Building of Stiffkey Hall, Hassell Smith, in "East Anglia's History: Studies in Honour of Norman Scarfe" 2002
[27] See Bacon Accounts database printout HSC/SRC 200 (as above) at NRO
[28] Reference to ?crayer - a vessel of 20-50 tons, used largely on the cross-channel trade, built for loads not speed.
[29] Purbeck stone paving

© Eirian Evans, used under CCL [30]

1839 Tithe Map © Norfolk County Council

Ordnance Survey - Sheet LIV.SW 1884 CC-BY (NLS)

The great expenditure of 1593 was £45 15s 3d, "*It*[em] *disbursed by the said accompt[e]nnt about the Reparac[i]ons & buildinge of the Mano[u]r house there as by a p[ar]ticuler note under his hande mai appeare"* - referring to a detailed account furnished elsewhere to Bacon, which is not found.



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This represents a significant investment for substantial building work; to quote Hoskins, [31] " *it is not easy to come by figures relating to farmhouses and cottages, but such information as there is for the late sixteenth century suggests that an average-sized farmhouse - say one of three bays - might cost in the region of £20 to £30…….When Robert Loder modernised his farmhouse at Harwell in Berkshire in 1618 it seems to have cost him just under £40* "

What the rebuilt manor house looked like is not known, but would not be a grand dwelling for £45. The Boardman firm's architectural plans of 1892 [32] for new drains at the hall do not reveal any obvious clue to a much earlier building integrated into the fabric, though the outhouses include "dairy" and "brewhouse", indicative of earlier times. The 1918 sale details [33] of Hemsby Hall assert that it is "*a very comfortable well-arranged and thoroughly modernised Elizabethan residence*" "*erected some 50 or 60 years ago*" which would be the 1860s. From the scroll gables and finials showing in the Historic England photo archive [34] together with the double pitched roof and an excess of chimney stacks, it would perhaps define this as partly originally pre-Victorian, or else an unusually faithful copy. The 1884 O.S. map (below) shows the hall in the same place as in 1839. Another photo and the sales particulars also describe "*a Tudor shield* " above the entrance to the vestibule, but the angle of the photo makes any identification hard.

1839 Tithe Map
© Norfolk County Council

NRO ref BR 276/1/1022 (detail)

[30] The Barn Room, Hemsby
[31] "The Rebuilding of Rural England 1570-1640" W.G. Hoskins, reprinted in 1963 in "Provincial England", pp.142-143
[32] NRO reference BR 35/2/58/12 Hemsby Hall - Architectural/building plans 1892
[33] NRO reference HNR 669/2/6. Hemsby Hall sale 1918
[34] Historic England photo archives for Hemsby Hall & the Great Barn

The manor house of course was not Bacon's residence, nor his then bailiff's who was likely a local yeoman farmer from Ormesby St Margaret. [35] So why the investment in a house rather than productive agricultural buildings? Bacon's daughter Elizabeth had in 1592 married Thomas Knyvett son of Sir Thomas Knyvett of Ashwellthorpe; was this manor house intended as a home for them before inheriting the long-standing family seat of Ashwellthorpe Hall? In all likelihood not nearly grand enough, and Knyvett is referred to elsewhere as "*of Stradbroke Suffolk*".[36] In the event Knyvett predeceased his father in 1605 and was buried in Feltwell Norfolk where his brother in law Sir Edmund Moundford lived (their son another Thomas aged 9, now the heir presumptive, went to live with grandparent Knyvetts and inherited in 1618).[37]

In 1594 further repairs to the chancel windows and to the walls incurred more than £10 costs (mostly for wall replastering), and 1596 again saw minor window reglazing. Another £10 expenditure is itemised in great detail for 1597 (see Appendix). From the 2,000 bricks, stones, gravel, lime and scaffolding (using ships masts) listed it would seem that there was a major rebuilding of the chancel's inside walls, replastering again, and some glazing, with repairs to the paving too.[38]

The accounts history of the manor after this shows that it continued to produce good profits for Bacon until his death in 1622, and in fact seemed a larger enterprise than his other manors put together. [39] There are occasional entries for church and manor buildings repairs, and benevolences to vicar Green. In his will Bacon confirmed his wife Dorothy's life interest in Hemsby (as per the 1602 indenture referenced above Norfolk Record Office MS 15255, 37A3). She died in 1629 whence it passed to her step-daughter Lady Elizabeth Knyvett, who never remarried; she may have lived at her father's later house at Irmingland, [40] and / or Stiffkey as she is recorded as having her own room there in the Townshend survey of the hall after Bacon's death, [41] which coincided with her sister Anne's death, who also lived at Stiffkey, the widow of Sir John Townshend (died 1603) and mother of Sir Roger Townshend who built the still extant Raynham Hall.

According to the letters of Elizabeth's son Thomas [42] there was a poor if eventually reasonable relationship between them. She made it clear that only his siblings would inherit, and given the impecunious and complicated state of the Ashwellthorpe family's affairs it may have been for her own family's protection as much as an estrangement. Eventually her son Nathaniel and his sons were to receive Hemsby in her will.[43]

The history of the manor is further recorded; an Edward Paston as lord of the manor in 1742 (noted by Blomefield, with no source), possibly due to marriage into the Knyvett family; Robert Copeman (d.1866) of Hemsby (at the Hall by 1818, see below) and then son Robert (d.1890) [44] were the family who rebuilt the Hall in the 1860s; his son George Richard Barker (formerly Copeman) of Hemsby Hall for but a year died in 1891, [45] his daughter Julia Haggard later Lofthouse inheriting, letting it for many years to London stockbroker Walter Scrimgeour; until, according to a report in the Eastern Daily Press on 1st July 1918, its sale resulted in R.F.E. Ferrier acquiring the lordship of the manor, and the advowson with vicarial tithes,

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[35] Genealogy site 1 and Genealogy site 2 p.17 "*Symon Marsten*"
[36] https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/knyvet-thomas-ii-1605
[37] The Knyvett Letters, 1620-1644 ; Norfolk Record Society ; Vol XX ; 1949 ; Ed: Bertram Schofield
[38] See Accounts Appendix
[39] See for example the final accounts summary in "The Papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey" Vol 7 p.312. There are annual summaries throughout the later "Papers" volumes 4 - 7, submitted by several different bailiffs over the years.
[40] Letter signed from Lady Elizabeth Knyvet to Sir Roger Townshend [manuscript], ca. 1615 November 29
[41] Hassell Smith op.cit.
[42] The Knyvett Letters, 1620-1644 ; Norfolk Record Society ; Vol XX ; 1949 ; Ed: Bertram Schofield
[43] Ibid. p.77
[44] NRO records
[45] The Guardian 11 March 1891 p.13 (n.b. name misspelt "Rickard")

including the 77 acres of sandhills and foreshore of Newport, while the bulk of the manor's land and buildings were bought by many different people. Ferrier also bought the final Lot 38, the Rectorial Tithes, about which the sales particulars advised "*The Owner of these Tithes is liable to repair the Chancel of Hemsby Church, which is believed to be in excellent order.*" Commuted at £56 15s, he paid £900. He commented in his journal [46] that he was pleased that the family had regained the lordship of the manor "*after exactly 100 years"* and "*ten generations"* of Ferrier connections to Hemsby. Having unsuccessfully tried to buy or long-lease the Hall from owner Mrs Lofthouse in 1913, his entry of 6th February 1920 records discussions with his wife Madeline about wanting to buy Hemsby Hall - it had sold before the 1918 auction to the Honourable Alice Campbell neé Barrington, but the First World War had drained his finances (and lost him a son) rendering him unable to bid - eventually managing to buy it for £5,000 (he believed it would cost £15,000 to build) and move in in 1922. Ferrier died in 1933, his wife and daughter Judith moving to Blakeney with its wartime military requisition.

The Hall was demolished in 1946-8, probably to avoid repairs and high maintenance costs, and the replacement house has itself since been replaced. The Great Barn at the Hall Farm [47] has been repaired extensively in the 2020s and taken into trust. The church "*was substantially rebuilt in the 1860s and underwent another major and necessary restoration in the 1970s";* [48] there are records too of 20th century repairs including damage during World War II,[49] and in 2023. [50]

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[46] R Ferrier : Journal 1894-1932 NRO reference MC 578/1
[47] https://www.greatyarmouthpreservationtrust.org/hemsby-barn
[48] http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/hemsby/hemsby.htm
[49] NRO references PD 518/35, PD 518/38, PD 518/40
[50] https://www.greatyarmouthmercury.co.uk/news/23694501.hemsby-church-restorations-begin-eight-year-fundraiser/

Appendix

(by permission of Raynham Hall Archives)

Partial Transcript of Hemsby manor accounts (Box RL 50/1 at Raynham / RAY50 at NRO)

- entries for building construction or repairs only. (Page numbers below refer to photocopies at NRO)

Page 3

1591

It[em] for charge laid out about the Mano[u]r House at Hemisby viz for gathering laying up the reede w[hi]ch was blown over by the wynde	} xx^{d}
It[em] for taking down the wall[e]s of the house by the Ashe yards	} xiiij^{d}
It[em] for glasing of the Channcell wyndowes	} vj^{d}
It[em] for a paled gate for the orchyard	} ij^{s}
It[em] for nayles & other iron worke therunto	} xvi^{d}
It[em] to Swallow for v daies work about the barne	} iiij^{s} ij^{d}
It[em] to him for binding[e]s	} vj^{d}
It[em] to another laborer that served him for v daies	} ij^{s} xj^{d}
It[em] to him & his server for another daies worke	} xvij^{d}
It[em] to a Carpenter for taking down the Reeds upon the Hall	} x^{s}
It[em] for xiij Cople of sparres	} x^{s} x^{d}
It[em] for nayles	} ij^{d}
It[em] for bringing the sparres from Yarmouth	} ij^{s} vj^{d}
It[em] to two Carpente[rs] for vij daies at xijd a daie a piece	} xiiij^{s}
It[em] to another & his man for vx daies	} xv^{s}
It[em] for viij ^{xx} splent[e]s	} vj^{s} vj^{d}
It[em] for nailes & wreack[e]s for the sparres	} ij^{s} iiij^{d}

It[em] for ij ^{li} hempe w[i]th the spinning } vij^{d}

It[em] to Swallow for v daies about the Hall } iiij^{s} ij^{d}

It[em] to his servers at vijd a daie } iij^{s} ij^{d} ob

It[em] to him for iij ^{C} binding[e]s } xij^{d}
It[em] to him for iiij ^{vz} daies work w[i]th his server } v^{s} viij^{d}

It[em] to him for a C q[uarte]r binding[e]s more } v^{d}
It[em] for iiij^{or} faddom[m]e of fleek[51] reeds & the cariage from Martham } xiiij^{d}

It[em] for Ciiij ^{XX} faddome reeds at xxd the C } xxxiiij^{s} iiij^{d}

It[em] for bringing the same home at three lodes } vij^{s} vj^{d}

It[em] for caseing & careing 24 lodes clay w[i]th the workmanship upon the wall therof } x^{s}

Page 4

1591

It[em] for iij daies worke about rigging & dressing of clay } ij^{s} vj^{d}

It[em] to iij servers at viij^{d} the daie } vj^{s}

It[em] to Swallow for x daies work about the house at the stables ends } vij^{s} vj^{d}

It[em] to him for CC q[uarte]r binding[e]s for the same house } xj^{d} ??

It[em] for rigging of the same house & the servers } iij^{s} iij^{d}

It[em] to Whitwell the Carpenter & his man for repairing the north ends of the backhowse } vj^{s} iij^{d}

It[em] for 2000 tyle & 8 Ruff tyle w[i]th the cariage } xxxvij^{s}

It[em] for one ??[52] lathe nailes & two bunches of Lathe } iij^{s} iiij^{d}

It[em] for a Chalder of Lyme w[i]th the cariage } viij^{s} x^{d}

It[em] for 2500 tyle pynnes } viij^{d}

[51] ? flax, but not likely
[52] ? obviously an amount

It[em] for panning the Lyme } xiiij^{d}
It[em] for iij v[i]z daies worke of a Mason & his server } vj^{s}

Page 5

1591

Imprimis laid out for 40 Cople of sparres bought at }
Backles [53] } xxxiij^{s} viij^{d}

It[em] for bringing them from Yarmouth } iiij^{s}

It[em] for a C^{dd} & xv^{ten} faddomes of Reeds for the }
Malthowse & great barne at xxvj^{s} the C } xlij^{s}

It[em] for fetching it home } vj^{s} viij^{d}

It[em] to Whitwell the Carpent[e]r & his sonne for two }
daies work ^{dd} about the Malthowse } vj^{s}

It[em] for nayles } iij^{d}

It[em] to a Mason & his servour for pinning up the walplate } ij^{s} iij^{d}
decayed in the Malthowse }

It[em] to Whitwell for a daies work about the hall } xv^{d}

It[em] to a Thackser w[i]th his server for viij daies work }
about the Malthouse } x^{s} viij^{d}

Page 6

1592

It[em] for caseing of Clay } vj^{d}

It[em] to Carpenter for ij dayes viz rigging the malthouse } xviij^{d}

It[em] for Carpenter for laying of Reeds at the cap[54] ends } vj^{d}
of the Channcell }

It[em] for the cariage of the Purbeck stone to the Crayers[55] } ix^{d}

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[53] Probably Beccles
[54] Definitely ‘ap’ at the end, but the ‘c’ is not conclusive.
[55] ?Crayer - A vessel of 20-50 tons, used largely on the cross-channel trade - McGowan, Alan (1981), Tiller and Whipstaff: The development of the Sailing Ship 1400-1700. p.33

It[em] for the same stone being v[i]z 2 foote at vjd the foote } iij^{li} vj^{s}

Page 8

1592

It[em] Rec[eived] of Mr Kempe towardes the building at }
Hemisbie w[hi]ch is to be repaid by the accompt[e]nnt } xv^{li}
being not entred in thaccompt of those charg[e]s }

Page 9

1593

Allowanc[e]s

It[em] p[ai]d to Mr Grene by the L. appoyntment towardes }
the repayring of his vickaredge barne } xx^{s}

It[em] disbursed by the said accompt[e]nnt about the }
Reparac[i]ons & buildinge of the Mano[u]r house there } xlv^{l} vx^{s} iij^{d}
as by a p[ar]ticuler note under his hande mai appeare }

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1594

Disbursem[en]ts

It[em] disbursed by him in rep[ar]ing the Channcell at }
Hemisby viz for glasing p[ar]te of the wyndowe viiij^{s} iiij^{d} }
To Richard Smith for bolting & rigging the Channcell } x^{li} iij^{s} ij^{d}
w[i]th Clay v^{l} viijs vjd and for xx faddon[n]er of reeds & }
three lodes of Clay v^{l} vj^{s} iiij^{d} dubb[56] }

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1596

For rep[ar]ac[i]ons about the chancell viz. for glass } xviij^{d}

for powder and leade } xvj^{d} ob

for the glasiers wag[e]s } xiiij^{d}

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[56] Presumably "daub"

	R Watson and R Tomson	} ij^{s}
	& for a mast imployed upon the channcell	} vj^{s} viij^{d}

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May 1597	for iiij ^{or} Chalder[s] of Lyme and for the cariage therof from Yarmouth to Hemisby the same being to repair the Channcell[e]s ends	} xxxxvij^{s} vj^{d}
	It[em] to R Tomson for carieing of iiij vz loads of gravell to pann the lyme	} xxij^{d}
	It[em] for gravell at another tyme	} ij^{s}
	It[em] for sifting and pan[n]ing the lyme	} ij^{s} ij^{d}
	It[em] for a chalder of lyme more & for cariage therof	} xiij^{s} vij^{d}
	It[em for viij loads of stone fetched from Wynterton	} v^{s} iij^{d}
	It[em] to one Hodgkyn for a dai & a half his wag[e]s	} ij^{s}
	It[em] to another laborer	} x^{d}
28 May 97	It[em] to Daniell Coop[er] the mason for his wag[e]s for iij daies	} iij^{s} iij^{d}
	It[em] to Coop[er]s man for iij daies	} iij^{s}
4 June	It[em] to Daniell Coop[er] for v daies	} vij^{s} i^{d}
	It[em] to his man for v daies & a half	} vj^{s} v^{d}
	It[em] to two servers for v daies	} xj^{s}

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23 June	It[em] to the said Daniell for him iiij daies & three of his men	} xviij^{s} iiij^{d}
Ult^{o} June	It[em] to him for three daies more w[i]th his men	} xiij^{s} ix^{d}
	It[em] to him and his men xvj^{o} July . 97 $^{for\ finishing}$	} vij^{s} ix^{d}

It[em] to him for paving p[ar]t of the Chancell } xiiij^{d}

It[em] for the cariag of 2 Masts for staging from Caster[57] & back agayne } xx^{d}

It[em] for the like from Flotgat[e]s[58] } xx^{d}

It[em] for nailes & wreck[e]s to stage w[i]th } vx^{d}

23 June[59] It[em] to 2 Carpent[e]rs for 1 daie to raisi[n]ge sparres } ij^{s} viij^{d}

It[em] for two thowsand brick[e]s & the cariage th[er]of } xxviij^{s}

It[em] to Richard Smith a Rule layer for v daies at xvj^{d} and his server at x^{d} } x^{s} x^{d}

It[em] for 1^{C} binding[e]s } vj^{d}

It[em] for 1^{C} swaies } vj^{d}

It[em] for ij loades of claye } ij^{d}

It[em] for xl fadd[o]me of reede & the cariage } x^{s}

19 ocb?[60]

It[em] to Edmund Browne the glasier for iij [??] lead } ix^{d}
It[em] for iij qtr lib of sowd[e]r } vj^{d}
It[em] for new glasse } xx^{d}
It[em] for his worke 1 daie } vj^{d}
It[em] for his bordage } viij^{d}

Sum[me] expended for the rep[er]ac[i]ons of the Channcell } x^{li} ij^{d}

[57] Caistor
[58] Perhaps at a water meadow - see https://www.bahs.org.uk/AGHR/REVIEWS/AGHR9-2.pdf p.135
[59] ? clerical error, should be 13th or 23rd July.
[60] ? should be October, but abbreviated oddly.